

**MY MOTHER'S VOICE.**  
Mother's voice! how often creeps  
In on our lonely hours!  
O'er the unconscious slumber,  
Or down to the unconscious slumber,  
Might forget her melting prayer  
While pleasure's pulses madden thy  
But in the still, unbroken air  
Her gentle tones come stealing by:  
And years of sin and manhood flee,  
And leave me at my mother's knee!

The book of nature and the print,  
Of beauty on the whispering sea,  
Give still to me some liniment  
Of that which I was taught to be,  
My heart is harder, and perhaps  
My manliness is drunk on tears,  
And there's no maiden in the lapse  
Of a few miserable years—  
But nature's book is even yet  
With all my mother's lessons writ.

I have been forth at even tide,  
Beneath a moonlight sky of spring,  
When earth was garished as a bride,  
And night had on her silver wing—  
When bursting buds and diamond grass,  
And waters leaping to the light,  
When all was beauty, then have I,  
With friends on whom my love is flung,  
Like Myrrh on winds of Araby,  
Gaz'd up where evening's lamp is hung.

And when the beautiful spirit there,  
Flung over me its golden chain,  
My mother's voice came on the air,  
Like the light dropping of the rain.  
And resting on some silver star,  
The spirit of a benediction,  
I've poured her deep and fervent prayer  
That our eternity might be  
To rise in heaven like stars at night,  
And tread a living path of light.

ANON.

### A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Among the perilous scenes of the heavy gale which caused such wide spread disaster to our lake shipping, about a fortnight since, (says the Buffalo Commercial,) one has come to our knowledge (quoting in interest the most highly wrought tale of fiction. In that fearful night the steamboat Constitution, Capt. Appleby, was out amidst the terrors of the gale. By the glimpses caught at intervals, when the fitful storm for a moment broke away, the anxious and watchful commander was made aware of the critical situation of his boat, which was rapidly drifting in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—toward a dangerous reef, from which escape would be impossible. He went directly to the engineer, and ordered on "more steam." The reply of the engineer, was that there was already as much on as the boilers would safely bear.

Again did the captain seek the deck, to see if his labouring boat was making headway, and again returned to the engine room. He explained to the engineer their hazardous situation, and told him that all hope was lost if no more headway could be gained—but left the engineer to act at his discretion in the crisis. A moment of reflection and his decision was made. Life or death hung on the issue. Certain destruction awaited the boat and her devoted crew, in a few brief minutes, if she did not gain upon the driving storm. This might be averted, if the boilers—already crowded to a fearful pressure—could yet bear a heavier strain, and that he determined to try. True, the awful horrors of an explosion were vividly before him—the mangled limbs, the scorched and lifeless bodies, the death shrieks, and the groans of the helpless victims, were before his eyes and on his ear—the alternative was a fearful one yet it must be resorted to.

He coolly directed the heads of two barrels of oil to be broken in, and the furnaces were rapidly fed with wood dipped in the highly inflammable liquid, while two men with ladles dashed the oil into the flames. The intense heat which these combustibles created, generated steam with the rapidity of lightning, and soon the resistless vapor forced up the safety valve, and issued forth with tremendous violence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild uproar of the waters and the storm. With a desperate and determined courage, which equalled the most daring heroism that the page of history ever recorded, the engineer, SAT DOWN UPON THE LEVEL OF THE SAFETY VALVE, to confine and raise the steam to the necessary power required to propel the boat against the driving waves. In this awful situation he calmly remained, until the prodigious efforts of the engine had forced the Constitution sufficiently off shore to be beyond the threatened danger.

This intrepid act was not a rash and vain-glorious attempt to gain the applause of a multitude by a fool-hardy exposure of his life, in some racing excursion—it was not the deed of a drunken and reckless man—wickedly heedless of the safety of those whose lives were periled, but it was the self-possessed and determined courage of one whose firmness is worthy of all admiration. We give it as it was told to us, as one of the most frequent scenes of real life, whose actual realities are indeed "stranger than fiction."

**PROVERBS.**—A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.—Be a friend to yourself and hear the news of the town. Be not a baker if your head is made of butter. Call me cozen but cozen me not. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The charm is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal is hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

**WOMAN.**—In Kentucky there are colleges for women, which confer on their pupils the titles of "M. P. L." "M. A." &c., meaning "Mistress of Polite Literature," "Mistress of Arts." Somebody suggests an improvement, and recommends institutions, which instead of these titles, shall give their students, "M. G. P." Makes Good Pupils. "H. G. C." Has Good Children. "K. S. N." Kni Stocking Neatly. "M. H. H." Makes Husbands Happy.

Mobile Examiner.

There is a snake in Lehigh county, Pa., with two heads, one at each end. That fellow's like a kicking gun—dangerous at both ends.

A singular attempt to rob the New Orleans Post Office took place on the 27th ult. On the morning of that day an individual named Smith appeared at the Post Office and asked the clerk for a letter, which he said he had thrown into the box; as he wanted to pay the postage and correct an error. The clerk requested him to write his address, which he did, imitating the superscription of the letter so well that the clerk did not detect the counterfeit. The letter was handed to him, and he was observed, before returning it, to take from it a bank-note. His conduct of course excited suspicion, and he was finally arrested, when it was found that he was a fellow boarder of the real writer of the letter. He was lodged in prison to await his trial.—[Louisville Journal.]

**AMERICAN SILK.**—Can the cultivation of silk be profitably carried on in the United States? Such is the question that is almost daily asked by those who see that in engaging therein the people of this country, in which wages are higher than in any part of the world, must compete with those of India, in which wages are lower than in any other part; and as it is a matter of some importance to come to a right conclusion, we deem it not amiss to offer to our readers a few remarks for their consideration.

The reason why the money price of labor is high in the United States is that it is aided to so great an extent by capital, skill and intelligence, and therefore produces a large quantity of the commodities for which other nations are willing to give gold and silver; and the reason why its price is low in India and France, is that there is an absence of capital, skill and intelligence, and the laborer produces a very small quantity of commodities to be exchanged with other nations for the precious metals. We do not pay a mechanic or a laborer high wages because he chooses to demand them, but because we know that we can obtain from him in return some commodity that we can exchange for the price that we have paid, and with profit as a compensation for our trouble.

In those countries in which the money price of labor is high, the capitalist is enabled to live well, and rapidly to increase his means as in England and in the U. S. In those in which it is low, the capitalist cannot live so well, nor is there so rapid an increase of capital. Such is the case in India and in France. To the capitalist, therefore, the labor of the U. S. and England is cheap, although he pays a high price for it, because it yields largely; while that of France and India is dear, although low priced, because it yields so little.

In confirmation of this view we will now call attention to the fact, that in the manufacture of cotton and in the sailing of ships, we care nothing for the competition of India, or of the nations on the Baltic, where labor is low-priced and unproductive, but we do care for the competition of England whose labor is almost as high priced as our own; and England looks with more anxiety to our competition in every department of industry than to that of any other nation of the world, although our labor is so much higher priced than her own.

Our competitors in the production of cotton are the people of India and Egypt, the two countries in which labor is lowest priced yet there is in fact hardly any competition. The Whaling trade is open to all the world, yet that of the U. S. has steadily risen, while that of all other nations has as steadily declined. The low priced labor of France, or that of the north of Europe, cannot compete with that of New England, in which it is highest. The capitalist who pays these high wages lives in affluence on the profit of his ships, while the owner of the dull ships of the north of Europe finds it exceedingly difficult to improve his condition. The labor for which the latter pays is low-priced, but it is unproductive and dear, and allows him but a small return for his capital.

Our readers will now, we think, be satisfied, that a high rate of wages presents no obstacle to prosecuting successfully the culture of silk, in which we may reasonably suppose that capital, skill and intelligence will produce the same effects that have been exhibited in every other department of production in which the people of the United States have been engaged, when not driven thereto by legislative restrictions. So far, indeed, are the low wages of other countries from presenting an obstacle to its cultivation in this, that it will be due to the fact that we compete with such nations only, that it will for a long time be highly productive. When we undertake to compete with England any department of production, any improvement that is made is immediately adopted by our rivals, who are thus enabled to produce as cheaply as ourselves, and vice versa; whereas, years are required for its introduction in France, Germany and Italy, because, in those countries, there is little capital, and a want of that intelligence which is required for the adoption of improvements. If England were the great cultivator of silk, we might be sure that she would always follow closely upon our heels, and that her product would keep pace with our own; but in competing with France, Italy and India, the case is widely different. An improvement that would pass in a year or two throughout the United States, would require twenty years for its general adoption in France, and half a century or more for its adoption in India. The cotton gin has now been in use for nearly half a century, and yet the people of India still use a small rude hand mill, turned by women. Improvements in relation to the Silk culture, similar in their effects to those of Whitney's great invention in relation to cotton, are now, we understand, going on in the United States; and we hazard little in saying, that as the cost of cotton and of cotton manufactures has been reduced by the nations whose labor is highest in price, so will the cost of silk and of silken manufactures be reduced, now that the production of the raw material has been undertaken in a country in which labor is productive and wages are high. We see no reason to doubt that the same effect will be produced in the next half century that has been exhibited in the last fifty years in regard to cotton, by which silk will be rendered almost as accessible to all classes of the community, as cotton now is, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

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### ORIGINAL REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON, AND OF THE CONGRESS WHICH SAT IN PHILADELPHIA WHILE HE WAS PRESIDENT.

After a great deal of talking, and writing, and controversy, about the seat of Congress under the present constitution, it was determined that Philadelphia should be honored with its presence for ten years, and that afterwards its permanent location should be in the city of Washington, where it now is. In the mean time the federal city was in building, and the legislature of Pennsylvania voted a sum of money to build a house for the President, perhaps with some hopes that this might help to keep the seat of the general government in the capital—for Philadelphia was then considered the capital of the State. What was lately the University of Pennsylvania, was the structure erected for this purpose. But as soon as General Washington saw its dimensions, and a good while before it was finished, he let it be known that he would not occupy it—that he should certainly not go to the expense of purchasing furniture for such a dwelling. For it is to be understood, that in those days of stern republicanism, no body thought of Congress furnishing the President's house; or if perchance such a thought did enter into some aristocratic head, it was too unpopular to be uttered.

President Washington, therefore, rented a house of Mr. Robert Morris, in Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the south side, and furnished it handsomely, but not gorgeously. There he lived with Mrs. Washington, Mr. Lear, his private secretary and his wife, and Mrs. Washington's grandson, Curtis, making a part of the family. Young Curtis had a private tutor employed by the President, who was engaged to attend on his pupil one hour in the winter mornings, before breakfast; & who then commonly breakfasted with the President and his family.—The President ate Indian cakes for breakfast, after the Virginia fashion; although buckwheat cakes were generally on the table.

Washington's dining parties were entertained in a very handsome style. His weekly dining day for company, was Thursday, and his dining hour was always four o'clock in the afternoon.—His rule was to allow five minutes for the variation of clocks and watches, and then to go to the table, be present or absent, whoever might. He kept his own clock in the hall, just within the outward door, and always exactly regulated.—When lounging members of Congress came in as they often did, after the guests had sat down to dinner the President's only apology was, "Gentlemen, or Sir, we are too punctual for you. I have a clock who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."

The company usually assembled in the drawing room, about fifteen or twenty minutes before dinner, and the President spoke to every guest personally on entering the room. He was always dressed in a suit of black, his hair powdered and tied in a black bag behind, with a very elegant dress sword which he wore with unimpaired grace.

Mrs. Washington often, but not always, dined with the company, sat at the head of the table, and if, as was occasionally the case, there were other ladies present, they sat on each side of her. The private secretary sat at the foot of the table, and was expected to be specially attentive to all the guests. The President sat himself half way from the head to the foot of the table, and on the side which would place Mrs. Washington, though distant from him, on his right hand. He always, unless a clergyman was present asked a blessing at his own table, in a standing posture. If a clergyman was present, he was requested both to ask a blessing before, and to return thanks after dinner.

The centre of the table contained five or six large silver or plated waiters—those at the ends circular or rather oval at the one side, so as to make the arrangement correspond with the oval shape of the table. The waiters between the end pieces were in the form of parallelograms, the ends about one third part the length of the sides; and the whole of these waiters were filled with alabaster figures, about two feet high, taken from the ancient mythology, but none of them such as to offend, in the smallest degree against delicacy. On the outside of the oval formed by the waiters, were placed the various dishes, always without covers; and outside the dishes were the plates. A small roll of bread, enclosed in a napkin, was laid on the side of each plate.

The President, it is believed, generally dined on one dish, and that of a very simple kind. If offered something, which was very rich, his usual reply was "that is too good for me." He had a silver pint cup or mug of beer placed by his plate, which he drank out of while dining. He took one glass of wine during dinner, and commonly one after.—He then retired (the ladies having gone a little before him) and left his secretary to superintend the table till the wine-bibbers of Congress had satisfied themselves with drinking. His wines were always the best that could be obtained.

Nothing could excel the order with which his table was served—every servant knew what he was to do, and did it in the most quiet and useful manner. The dishes and plates were removed with a silence and speed that seemed like enchantment.

### POPPING THE QUESTION.

The desperate struggles and floundering by which some endeavor to get out of their embarrassments are amusing enough. We remember to have been much delighted the first time we heard the history of the wooing of a noble Lord, now no more narrated. His Lordship was a man of talents and enterprise, of stainless pedigree, and fair rent-roll, but the veriest slave of bashfulness. Like all timid and quiet men, he was very susceptible and very constant, as long as he was in the habit of seeing the object of his affections daily. He chanced at the beginning of an Edinburgh winter to lose his heart to Miss —; and, as their families were in habits of intimacy, he had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. He gazed and sighed incessantly—a very Dumbdick, but that he had a larger allowance of brain; he followed her every where; he felt jealous, uncomfortable, savage, if she looked even civilly at another; and yet, notwithstanding his stoutest resolutions—notwithstanding the encourage-

ment afforded him by the lady, a woman of sense, who saw what his Lordship would be at, esteemed his character, was superior to girlish affection, and made every advance consistent with female delicacy—the winter was fast fading into spring, and he had not yet got his mouth opened. Mamma at last lost all patience; and one day, when his Lordship was taking his usual lounge in the drawing room, silent or an occasional monosyllable, the good old lady abruptly left the room and locked the pair in alone. When his Lordship, on essaying to take his leave, discovered the predicament in which he stood, a desperate fit of resolution seized him. Miss—sat bending most assiduously over her needle, a deep blush on her cheek. His Lordship advanced towards her, but, losing heart by the way, passed in silence to the other end of the room. He returned to the charge, but again without effect. At last, nerving himself like one about to spring a powder mine, he stopped short before her—"Miss—will you marry me?" "With great pleasure my lord," was the answer given, in a low, somewhat timid, but unflattering voice, while a deeper crimson suffused the face of the speaker.—And a right good wife she made him.—[Edinburgh Lit. Journal.]

### THE DUEL.

The duel which some months since was agreed to be fought opposite Vicksburg, Miss., on Saturday the 30th December, by the notorious duellist, McClung, and Mr. Menifee, a merchant of Vicksburg, and brother of the member of Congress from Kentucky, transpired on the day appointed.

The reason of the long delay before the parties met, was, that they might have time to wind up their earthly affairs; as the conditions under which they were to meet, rendered it more than probable that both parties would fall. The history of the difficulty has been told us as follows.—That Mr. McClung, from some cause, cowardly or assaulted Menifee, who, (probably anxious to avail himself of the advantages of the challenge, knowing the duelling character of McClung with a pistol to be a "dead shot,") afterwards sought McClung in a grocery, and beating him most unmercifully, finally kicked him into the street. McClung challenged, and Menifee accepted, with rifles at forty yards. Menifee was shot above the eye; his adversary's ball, as is supposed, having struck the cock of his rifle's lock after he had pulled the trigger, but before the cock had struck the percussion cap, the resistance of the ball so deadened its force, that although it fell upon the cap, it failed to explode it. The ball glanced, and its indented or flat side struck Menifee above the eye, and wound around between the skull and the skin, to the back of his head, where it was extracted. When McClung saw him fall, he raised his rifle and kissed it; at which Menifee's second remarked to him, that he might be premature in caressing his rifle, as Menifee was not killed—to which he replied, "I'm G—d d—d glad of that, for now I shall get another shot."—"If not at him, I take his place"—rejoined Menifee's second. Menifee's surgeon says he cannot survive, although there are slight hopes to the contrary; it not being ascertained certainly, that the skull was fractured; but he is said to be delirious. The affair, it thus seems, is not ended. Either Menifee or his second is again to meet McClung. This statement came to us from an eye-witness.

**TEXAS.**—The steamer Columbia, which arrived the day before yesterday, brought dates from Houston to the 20th and Galveston to the 22d instant. The intelligence of most interest they contain, relates to the change which has taken place in the feelings of the Mexicans on the frontier by the Texans. Since the government troops had been withdrawn from the Rio del Norte, the inhabitants of the states of Cahoula and Tamaulipas show a disposition to a renewal of friendship and trade, and have made overtures to that effect. They have proposed to join the Texans in an expedition against their common enemy the Comanches. If the federal party succeed in turning out the present party in power, no doubt these amicable intentions will be carried out; but every thing depends on their success. The only obstacle at present to a brisk trade, was the death of the Hon. John A. Wharton.—The President had nominated as Secretary of the Navy Mr. W. Hunt. A few particulars of interest will be found in the following extract from the Galveston Intelligencer of Dec. 20th.

"Gen. Rusk was yesterday elected Chief Justice. To-day the President will make his nominations to the Senate. B. E. Bee is Secretary of State, and General Johnson Secretary of War.

The market is now becoming brisk, and the emigration which has already commenced will give birth to a profitable trade for shipping merchants. The articles of provisions, groceries, liquors, and building materials are always in demand. Lumber of all kinds, and house frames, ready to put up, are much wanted in Galveston. The demand for these articles during the ensuing winter will far surpass the importations.

New-Orleans Bulletin, Dec. 27.

**IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.**—The Supreme Court of Ohio, (in Bank) decided a case last week of unusual interest and importance. It was an action of assumpsit by the Bank of Chillicothe vs. Swayne & Minor, on a bill of Exchange on New-York, for \$5,000, discounted by the Bank for defendants on which the bank charged six per cent interest and one per cent exchange. The defendants resisted the payment of the bill on the ground that the contract was void, because the bill had charged illegal interest. It was alleged that the Bank had no right to exact any per centage for exchange in addition to the legal interest of 6 per cent, allowed by the Bank's charter. Judge Hickcock delivered the opinion of the court, deciding, that the contract was not void by the general law, but was so by the special law of charter?

The contract was considered to be inadmissible by the charter, and the Plaintiffs therefore lost their case. It is consequently now the settled law of the land, that no bank has a right to demand and receive more than six per cent interest, nor will a bank be allowed to blink or avoid the question, by

charging a part as interest and a part as exchange, where the aggregate amounts to more than six per centum per annum.

This is a most important decision and will seriously affect all the Banks in the State.

The practice has been common in all the Banks to charge a per centage for exchange in addition to the interest.

The Court in delivering its opinion, took occasion to re-affirm former decisions, deciding that contracts between individuals, where more than legal interest was specified to be paid, were good so far as the principal and legal interest were concerned, but that the excess could not be recovered.

**PARTY RAGE.—INDICTMENT OF GOV. VEAZLY.**—The present worthy Gov. of Maryland has been presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil City, where he has long resided, for voting at the late election. It appears that the alteration of the Constitution abolishing Executive Council, and vesting in the Governor powers, which heretofore were exercised jointly with that body, was deemed by the Legislature as a good reason for requiring the Gov. to reside at the seat of Government, a place central to the State, and where he might always be found by those having business with him. In the same manner the President of the U. S. is required to reside at Washington, and so are the heads of Departments.

But no man in his senses could for a moment suppose that they lose their rights as citizens by being thus invested with the high trusts of the country. We could not have supposed that a Grand Jury could have been found in this country so malignant and stupid as to be guilty of so disgraceful a perversion of their office as is here exhibited.—[Newark Advertiser.]

It all over with the people of New York: the Lord wont have MARCY upon them any longer.

### New York Weekly Whig.

THE constant calls at our office for a weekly paper has induced us to commence the "New York Weekly Whig." We have incurred considerable expense in order to furnish our readers with a sheet sufficiently large to contain all the necessary matter expected in a weekly paper.—We now present them with the LARGEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE U. STATES!

On Politics, our course is already well known: our articles will be comprehensive, moderate and candid, with enough firmness and decision to convince our adversaries that they cannot drive us from the field, while there is a rag of the Whig banner for us to rally under.

Scientific Sketches will also appear regularly. We have also made arrangements by which we will be enabled to present every week excellent Medical Reports. This Department will be under the direct superintendence of one of the most eminent, experienced and skillful surgeons of this city, and cannot fail to be extremely interesting. There is not a Medical Journal published in New York, and something of the kind has been much needed. We trust our Medical Department will, in a great measure, supply the want of so desirable a publication.

Foreign and Domestic News will give as fully as possible, and we intend to copy largely from French and English papers. Foreign Literature will meet with careful attention. Our resources in this Department are inexhaustible. German and French Literature will be particularly attended to. This Department will be under the direction of one of the finest scholars of the country.

Historical Sketches will frequently appear, and care will be observed to have them correct. Biographical Notices of prominent men, will form a portion of the reading matter of the Weekly Whig. It is our intention to furnish accurate wood cut portraits of native poets.

The Drama we shall take under our especial keeping, and while we shall endeavor to do justice to the talented, we shall also closely criticise the wretched murders so constantly committed upon the stage.

Readings for Children will be furnished, and a wood cut will generally accompany them. Our object, in this case, will be to amuse and instruct the rising generation.

The Music of the Stage needs reformation, and it will become our duty to point out, as far as possible, some improvements which are absolutely required by the rapidly increasing intelligence of the community.

To the Ladies we have a word to say: we shall not forget your interests; balls, parties, and fashions will claim and receive our notice frequently, and have, too, such notice paid them as will please. We are fully aware, that to render our paper agreeable, we must receive the patronage and encouragement of our fair friends. We shall endeavor to deserve it, by always furnishing something suitable to their tastes.

Tales of engrossing interest will always be found in the Weekly Whig.

Reviews of late publications, and notices of Novels and Romances, will be regularly given.

The Poetry we publish will be carefully selected, and we have already on hand several beautiful pieces from known writers, which will soon appear.

General Education will form a prominent feature in the Weekly Whig, and we shall constantly furnish matter of the first importance on this subject to parents and teachers.

Embellishments. We have several capital wood cuts on hand, and others now in the hands of the engravers, one or more of which may be regularly expected in each weekly number. They are mostly from original designs, and will add much to the value of the paper.

Commercial. We have a person engaged who, for a long time, has been employed in procuring commercial intelligence, and who is in every way competent, and will devote the whole of his time to the New York Markets; Prices Current; Stocks and Exchanges; Bank Note Table, and all matters calculated to interest business men, who will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we intend, in each of our weekly papers, to insert all the advertisements published in the Daily Whig during the week.

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, in advance, and no paper will be furnished, unless the terms are first strictly complied with.

Orders for the paper must be addressed to the publisher, JAMES G. WILSON, Office of the New York Daily Whig, 127 Nassau street.

No letters taken from the Post Office, unless post paid.

Communications may be addressed to the Editors, and sent also (post paid) to the office of the Daily Whig.

Persons sending \$5. (post paid), will be entitled to two copies of the Weekly Whig, for one year; or one copy for two years.

Those Editors who publish this prospectus of the New York Weekly Whig, and send us their paper, will receive an exchange for one year.

### District Herald.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the town of Brownsville, a weekly newspaper under the above title, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

In issuing this proposal, it is deemed entirely superfluous to speak at large of the advantages, this portion of the Western District, would derive from the establishment of a well conducted newspaper in this place, or to say anything, in advance as to the merits the Herald may possess. The former must be obvious to every one, and the latter is a matter for the future judgment of the pub-

lis. And of the ability of such a paper to sustain a newspaper, the undersigned has no doubt. With the liberal assistance, which he flatters himself will be made that no pains will be spared, to render the paper both useful and acceptable.

The District Herald, in its advocacy and unflinching support of the undersigned, will be devoted to the party the undersigned professes to be. But in the execution of this task, such a course will be observed, as is best calculated to meet the views of all parties, and facilitate just conclusions to the attainment of just conclusions. It is, however, at all times as a right to express freely and honestly the views that may be entertained, on public matters and public men. The columns of the Herald, will be devoted to the free discussion of all subjects of public interest, and no article or communication will be excluded. And as to all subjects, the undersigned more especially desires a cool and dignified discussion, those of the opposite party, that a full and fair opportunity shall be afforded of presenting their side of the question. To the complex questions of policy and party, which distract the country, and upon which, so frequently, as they are often, are so frequently misunderstood, as they are often, and misrepresented as they are often, to be by political opponents, it is of the highest importance that the public should be fully and correctly informed.

The local interests of Brownsville, and the Western District generally, will receive the zealous attention of the undersigned, in the improvement of Education, Moral, Culture and Commerce, will also be his anxious advocate.

TERMS.—The District Herald, published weekly, on a fine super quality of paper, at \$3.00 payable in advance, or \$1.00 per copy.

All letters or communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid, and will not be taken out of the office.

EPHRAIM C. LAW, Publisher.

For publishing in the town of Brownsville, Soto County, North Mississippi, a weekly commercial journal, to be called the

The North Mississippi Commercial Gazette.

The undersigned, who is sufficiently well acquainted by the citizens of De Soto and the surrounding counties, commences the publication of this paper next, with the above title. The Gazette will be published weekly, on a fine super quality of paper, at \$3.00 payable in advance, or \$1.00 per copy. The undersigned, who is sufficiently well acquainted by the citizens of De Soto and the surrounding counties, commences the publication of this paper next, with the above title. The Gazette will be published weekly, on a fine super quality of paper, at \$3.00 payable in advance, or \$1.00 per copy. The undersigned, who is sufficiently well acquainted by the citizens of De Soto and the surrounding counties, commences the publication of this paper next, with the above title. The Gazette will be published weekly, on a fine super quality of paper, at \$3.00 payable in advance, or \$1.00 per copy.

TERMS.—\$5 per annum—in all cases in advance.

JANUARY 5, 1839. PEGUES & HARRIS, Proprietors.

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Editors by copying this prospectus, and sending a paper of the same to the publisher, shall receive the Visitor for one year.

All notes on State Banks received for subscriptions to the Visitor.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of all the editors in the United States, I wish to hear from their country. I wish to hear from their country. I wish to hear from their country.

William McCain dec'd., who was a friend of the revolution, and suffered much for the cause of independence, desiring to see his marriage and procuring a divorce from the United States, wish to get information respecting the residence of the parties in order to establish the fact of the parents emigrated about the year 1783.

Orange county, N. Y. to the western end of Ky. My father's name was Thomas, and my mother's maiden name was Parpino; our family consisted of seven children, my brothers names were John, John, and George Johnson. Should any of them see this notice, they will immediately write and state where they are.

Editors in the Union will please send two or three insertions for the benefit of the indigent widow, who suffered much for freedom.

CHARLOTTE MCCAIN, Warwick, Orange county, N. Y.